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EXAMINER
MAIS, MARK A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2664	

DATE MAILED: 10/04/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO 90C (Rev 10/03)

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/835,821	EIKKULA, JARI
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Mark A. Mais	2664

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>September 6, 2001</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-43</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-43</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>17 April 2001</u> is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>9/5/2002</u>.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on September 5, 2002 was filed after

the mailing date of the Application on April 17, 2001. The submission is in compliance with the

provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the examiner considered the information disclosure

statement.

Drawings

2. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a) because they fail to show "T_CSCF" as

described in the specification. Any structural detail that is essential for a proper understanding of

the disclosed invention should be shown in the drawing. MPEP § 608.02(d). Corrected drawing

sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid

abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of

the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being

amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as

"amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from

the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and

appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for

consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the

remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be

labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR

1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and

informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the

drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specification

3. In the alternative, the disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: It

repeated refers to "T_CSCF", but Fig. 1, refers to "S_CSCF". Appropriate correction is

required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 1-18 and 21-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Syrjala et

al. (WO 01/91445).

6. With regard to claim 1, Syrjala et al. discloses a method for providing a network node with

service reference information **[CAMEL architecture, page 5, lines 7-9]** in an IP-based system

using an IP telephony signaling protocol **[SIP or H.323, page 5, lines 32-33]**, wherein the

method comprises the steps of:

adding service reference information to an IP telephony signaling protocol message

[adding global billing identifier, page 13, line 30-36; the billing identifier is a new

parameter, page 14, lines 9-10], and

sending the IP telephony signaling protocol message to the network node **[messages are**

sent over IP, page 10, lines 6-8].

7. With regard to claim 2, Syrjala et al. discloses that the IP telephony signaling protocol

message is a message initiating a session **[SIP or H.323, page 5, lines 32-33]**.

8. With regard to claim 3, Syrjala et al. discloses routing a call to the network node via an entry

point **[Fig. 1, GGSN]**; and performing said adding in the entry point **[GGSN transmits billing**

identifier, page 14, lines 7-14].

9. With regard to claim 4, Syrjala et al. discloses that the address of the entry point is added as

service reference information to the IP telephony signaling protocol message **[inherent because**

GPRS attachment has already occurred, page 13, lines 8-10; information for routing (IP

address, page 13, line 22) to the access point is necessary for routing, page 13, lines 8-10].

10. With regard to claim 5, Syrjala et al. discloses that the service reference information is

CAMEL-related information [**CAMEL architecture, page 5, lines 7-9**], the method further

comprising the steps of:

    routing a call to the network node via an entry point [**Fig. 1, GGSN**];

    generating a CAMEL call reference number for the call in the entry point [**GGSN**

generates the billing identifier, page 13, line 30], and

    adding at least the CAMEL call reference number as said service reference information to

the IP telephony signaling protocol message in the entry point [**GGSN acknowledges the**

session by transmitting a response, page 14, lines 8-9].

11. With regard to claim 6, Syrjala et al. discloses that the service reference information is

CAMEL-related information, the method further comprising the steps of:

    routing a call to the network node via an entry point [**Fig. 1, GGSN**];

    generating a CAMEL call reference number for the call in the entry point [**GGSN**

generates the billing identifier, page 13, line 30]; and

    coding the CAMEL call reference number and the address of the entry point to a digit

string [**integer plus address of particular network element, page 13, lines 30-36**], and

    adding at least the digit string as service reference information to the IP telephony

signaling protocol message in the entry point [**adding global billing identifier, page 13, line 30-**

36; the billing identifier is a new parameter, page 14, lines 9-10].

12. With regard to claim 7, Syrjala et al. discloses that the IP telephony signaling protocol

message is a response message acknowledging a message invoking a session **[GGSN**

acknowledges the session by transmitting a response, page 14, lines 8-9].

13. With regard to claim 8, Syrjala et al. discloses receiving an IP telephony signaling protocol

message in a network node serving a called-subscriber **[SIP or H.323, page 5, lines 32-33]**, and

adding at least the address of said network node serving a called-subscriber as service reference

information to the response message **[inherent because GPRS attachment has already**

occurred, page 13, lines 8-10; information for routing (IP address, page 13, line 22) to the

access point is necessary for routing, page 13, lines 8-10].

14. With regard to claim 9, Syrjala et al. discloses that the service reference information is

CAMEL-related information **[CAMEL architecture, page 5, lines 7-9]** and said IP telephony

signaling protocol message **[SIP or H.323, page 5, lines 32-33]** is a response message

acknowledging a message invoking a session **[GGSN acknowledges the session by**

transmitting a response, page 14, lines 8-9], the method further comprising the steps of:

        receiving an IP telephony signaling protocol message invoking a session in a network

node serving a called-subscriber **[UE transmits message, page 13, lines 23-25]**,

        generating a CAMEL call reference number for the call in said network node serving a

called-subscriber **[GGSN generates the billing identifier, page 13, line 30]**, and

adding at least the CAMEL call reference number as service reference information to the response message in said node serving a called subscriber **[adding global billing identifier, page 13, line 30-36; the billing identifier is a new parameter, page 14, lines 9-10]**.

15. With regard to claim 10, Syrjala et al. discloses that the service reference information is CAMEL-related information **[CAMEL architecture, page 5, lines 7-9]** and said IP telephony signaling protocol message **[SIP or H.323, page 5, lines 32-33]** is a response message acknowledging a message invoking a session **[GGSN acknowledges the session by transmitting a response, page 14, lines 8-9]**, the method further comprising the steps of:

receiving an IP telephony signaling protocol message in a network node serving a called subscriber **[UE transmits message, page 13, lines 23-25]**,

generating a CAMEL call reference number for the call in said network node serving a called subscriber **[GGSN generates the billing identifier, page 13, line 30]**,

coding the CAMEL call reference number and the address of said network node serving a called subscriber to a digit string **[integer plus address of particular network element, page 13, lines 30-36]**, and

adding at least the digit string as service reference information to the response message **[adding global billing identifier, page 13, line 30-36; the billing identifier is a new parameter, page 14, lines 9-10]**.

16. With regard to claim 11, Syrjala et al. discloses that the service reference information is OSA-related information **[page 6, line 13]**.

17. With regard to claim 12, Syrjala et al. discloses that the service reference information is Parlay API-related information **[page 6, line 13]**.

18. With regard to claim 13, Syrjala et al. discloses that the IP telephony signaling protocol is SIP **[SIP or H.323, page 5, lines 32-33]**.

19. With regard to claim 14, Syrjala et al. discloses that the IP telephony signaling protocol is H.323 **[SIP or H.323, page 5, lines 32-33]**.

20. With regard to claim 15, Syrjala et al. discloses serving a called subscriber with CAMEL-related information **[CAMEL architecture, page 5, lines 7-9]** in an IP-based system using SIP **[SIP or H.323, page 5, lines 32-33]**, wherein the method comprises the steps of:

routing a call to the network node via an entry point for the called-subscriber **[Fig. 1, GGSN]**,

generating a CAMEL call reference number for the call in the entry point **[GGSN generates the billing identifier, page 13, line 30]**;

adding at least the CAMEL call reference number and the address of the entry point as CAMEL-related information to the SIP INVITE message **[integer plus address of particular network element, page 13, lines 30-36]**, and

sending the SIP INVITE message to the network node **[GGSN acknowledges the session by transmitting a response, page 14, lines 8-9]**.

21. With regard to claim 16, Syrjala et al. discloses a method for providing a network node serving a called-subscriber with CAMEL-related information **[CAMEL architecture, page 5, lines 7-9]** in an IP-based system using SIP **[SIP or H.323, page 5, lines 32-33]**, wherein the method comprises the steps of:

routing a call to the network node via an entry point for the called-subscriber **[Fig. 1, GGSN]**,

generating a CAMEL call reference number for the call in the entry point **[GGSN generates the billing identifier, page 13, line 30]**;

coding the CAMEL call reference number and the address of the entry point in a digit string, adding at least the digit string as CAMEL-related information to the SIP INVITE message **[integer plus address of particular network element, page 13, lines 30-36]**, and

sending the SIP INVITE message to the network node **[GGSN acknowledges the session by transmitting a response, page 14, lines 8-9]**.

22. With regard to claim 17, Syrjala et al. discloses a method for providing an IP-based system using SIP **[SIP or H.323, page 5, lines 32-33]** with CAMEL-related information **[CAMEL architecture, page 5, lines 7-9]**, wherein the method comprises the steps of:

receiving a SIP INVITE message a network node serving a called-subscriber from an entry point for the called-subscriber **[Fig. 1, GGSN]**;

generating a CAMEL call reference number for the call in the network node **[GGSN generates the billing identifier, page 13, line 30]**;

adding at least the CAMEL call reference number and the address of the network node as

CAMEL-related information to a SIP response message acknowledging SIP INVITE message

[integer plus address of particular network element, page 13, lines 30-36], and

sending the SIP response message to the entry point **[GGSN acknowledges the session**

by transmitting a response, page 14, lines 8-9].

23. With regard to claim 18, Syrjala et al. discloses a method for providing an IP-based system

using SIP **[SIP or H.323, page 5, lines 32-33]** with CAMEL-related information **[CAMEL**

architecture, page 5, lines 7-9], wherein the method comprises the steps of:

receiving a SIP INVITE message a network node serving a called subscriber from an

entry point for the called subscriber **[Fig. 1, GGSN]**,

generating a CAMEL call reference number for the call in the network node **[GGSN**

generates the billing identifier, page 13, line 30];

coding the CAMEL call reference number and the address of the network node in a digit

string; adding the digit string and CAMEL-related information to a SIP response message

[integer plus address of particular network element, page 13, lines 30-36] acknowledging the

SIP INVITE message **[GGSN acknowledges the session by transmitting a response, page 14,**

lines 8-9], and

adding the SIP response message to the entry point **[adding global billing identifier,**

page 13, line 30-36; the billing identifier is a new parameter, page 14, lines 9-10].

24. With regard to claim 21, Syrjala et al. discloses a communications system providing IP

telephony, comprising at least

> user equipment [**Fig. 1, UE**],
>
> a first network node [**Fig. 1, GGSN**], and
>
> a second network node [**Fig. 1, SGSN**],

wherein the first network node is arranged to add service reference information relating

to a call made to the user equipment [**adding global billing identifier, page 13, line 30-36; the**

billing identifier is a new parameter, page 14, lines 9-10] to an IP telephony signaling protocol

message [**SIP or H.323, page 5, lines 32-33**] and to send the IP telephony signaling protocol

message to the second network node [**page 14, lines 8-10**]; and

> the second network node is arranged to separate the service reference information from

the IP telephony signaling protocol message [**SGSN separates the billing identifier from the**

message, page 14, lines 10-11].

25. With regard to claim 22, Syrjala et al. discloses a communications system according to claim

21, wherein the first network node is arranged to add its address as service reference information

to the IP telephony signaling protocol message [**integer plus address of particular network**

element, page 13, lines 30-36].

26. With regard to claim 23, Syrjala et al. discloses a communications system according to claim

21, wherein the communications system provides a CAMEL service [**CAMEL architecture,**

page 5, lines 7-9]; and

the first network node is arranged to generate a CAMEL call reference number and to add

at least the generated CAMEL call reference number as service reference information to the IP

telephony signaling protocol message **[GGSN generates the billing identifier, page 13, line 30;**

adding integer plus address of particular network element, page 13, lines 30-36].

27. With regard to claim 24, Syrjala et al. discloses a communications system using SIP for IP

telephony and providing a CAMEL service **[CAMEL architecture, page 5, lines 7-9]**,

comprising at least

      user equipment **[Fig. 1, UE]**,

      a first network node **[Fig. 1, GGSN]**, and

      a second network node **[Fig. 1, SGSN]**,

      wherein the first network node is arranged to add CAMEL-related information relating to

a call made to the user equipment **[adding global billing identifier, page 13, line 30-36; the**

billing identifier is a new parameter, page 14, lines 9-10] to a SIP message **[SIP or H.323,**

page 5, lines 32-33] and to send the SIP message to the second network node **[page 14, lines 8-**

10]; and

      the second network node is arranged to separate the CAMEL-related information from

the SIP message **[SGSN separates the billing identifier from the message, page 14, lines 10-**

11].

28. With regard to claim 25, Syrjala et al. discloses that the first network node is arranged to

generate a CAMEL call reference number **[GGSN generates the billing identifier, page 13,**

line 30] and to add at least the CAMEL call reference number and its address as CAMEL-related

information to the SIP message **[integer plus address of particular network element, page 13,**

lines 30-36].

29. With regard to claim 26, Syrjala et al. discloses that the the first network node is arranged to

generate a CAMEL call reference number **[GGSN generates the billing identifier, page 13,**

line 30], to code at least the CAMEL call reference number and its own address to a digit string

and to add at least the digit string as CAMEL-related information to the SIP message **[integer**

plus address of particular network element, page 13, lines 30-36], and the second network

node is arranged to decode the digit string **[SGSN separates the billing identifier from the**

message, page 14, lines 10-11].

30. With regard to claim 29, Syrjala et al. discloses a communications system providing IP

telephony, comprising at least

       user equipment **[Fig. 1, UE]**,

       a first network node **[Fig. 1, SGSN]**, and

       a second network node **[Fig. 1, GGSN]**,

       wherein the first network node **[Fig. 1, SGSN]** is arranged

to add first service reference information relating to a call made to the user

equipment to an IP telephony signaling protocol message initiating a session, to send the

IP telephony signaling protocol message initiating a session to the second network node

[SGSN adds the address of the GGSN in order to contact GGSN to request a

session, page 13, lines 27-30],

to receive a response message acknowledging the IP telephony signaling protocol

message initiating a session and to separate second service reference information relating

to the call from the SIP response message **[GGSN generates the billing identifier, page**

13, line 30, GGSN acknowledges the session by transmitting a response including

the billing identifier, page 14, lines 8-9], and

the second network node **[Fig. 1, GGSN]** is arranged

to separate the first service reference information from the IP telephony signaling

protocol message initiating a session **[GGSN is addressed and a session is requested,**

page 13, lines 27-30] ,

to add the second service reference information to the response message and to

send the response message to the first network node **[GGSN generates the billing**

identifier, page 13, line 30, GGSN acknowledges the session by transmitting a

response including the billing identifier, page 14, lines 8-9].

31. With regard to claim 30, Syrjala et al. discloses a communications system using SIP for IP

telephony and providing a CAMEL service, comprising at least

user equipment **[Fig. 1, UE]**,

a first network node [**Fig. 1, SGSN**], and

a second network node [**Fig. 1, GGSN**],

wherein the first network node [**Fig. 1, SGSN**] is arranged

to add first CAMEL-related information relating to a call made to the user

equipment to a SIP INVITE message, to send the SIP INVITE message to the second

network node [**SGSN adds the address of the GGSN in order to contact GGSN to**

request a session, page 13, lines 27-30],

to receive a SIP response message acknowledging the SIP INVITE message and

to separate second CAMEL-related information relating to the call from the SIP response

message [**GGSN generates the billing identifier, page 13, line 30, GGSN**

acknowledges the session by transmitting a response including the billing identifier,

page 14, lines 8-9], and

the second network node [**Fig. 1, GGSN**] is arranged

to separate the first CAMEL-related information from the SIP INVITE message [**GGSN**

is addressed and a session is requested, page 13, lines 27-30],

to add the second CAMEL-related information to the SIP response message and to send

the SIP response message to the first network node [**GGSN generates the billing identifier,**

page 13, line 30, GGSN acknowledges the session by transmitting a response including the

billing identifier, page 14, lines 8-9].

32. With regard to claim 31, Syrjala et al. discloses that the first CAMEL-related information

includes at least the address of the first network node **[SGSN adds the address of the GGSN in**

order to contact GGSN to request a session, page 13, lines 27-30], the second network node is

further arranged to generate a CAMEL call reference number; and the second CAMEL-related

information includes at least the CAMEL call reference number **[GGSN generates the billing**

identifier, page 13, line 30, GGSN acknowledges the session by transmitting a response

including the billing identifier, page 14, lines 8-9].

33. With regard to claim 32, Syrjala et al. discloses that the first network node is further

arranged to generate a CAMEL call reference number, and the first CAMEL-related information

includes at least the generated CAMEL call reference number; and the second CAMEL-related

information includes at least the address of the second network node **[the call can be started in**

the opposite direction, and the SGSN can also generate the billing identifier, page 17, lines

13-15].

34. With regard to claim 33, Syrjala et al. discloses a network node **[Fig. 1, GGSN]** in a

communications system providing IP telephony, wherein the network node comprises means for

adding service reference information to an IP telephony signaling protocol message **[GGSN**

generates the billing identifier, page 13, line 30, GGSN acknowledges the session by

transmitting a response including the billing identifier, page 14, lines 8-9].

35. With regard to claim 34, Syrjala et al. discloses a network node [**Fig. 1, SGSN**] in a

communications system providing IP telephony, wherein the network node comprises means for

separating service reference information from an IP telephony signaling protocol message

[**SGSN separates the billing identifier from the message, page 14, lines 10-11**].

36. With regard to claim 35, Syrjala et al. discloses a network node [**Fig. 1, GGSN**] in a

communications system using SIP [**SIP or H.323, page 5, lines 32-33**] and providing a CAMEL

service [**CAMEL architecture, page 5, lines 7-9**], wherein the network node comprises means

for adding CAMEL-related information to a SIP message [**GGSN generates the billing

identifier, page 13, line 30, GGSN acknowledges the session by transmitting a response

including the billing identifier, page 14, lines 8-9**].

37. With regard to claim 36, Syrjala et al. discloses a network node [**Fig. 1, GGSN**] in a

communications system using SIP [**SIP or H.323, page 5, lines 32-33**] and providing a CAMEL

service [**CAMEL architecture, page 5, lines 7-9**], wherein the network node comprises means

for generating a CAMEL call reference number and means for adding at least the CAMEL call

reference number as CAMEL-related information to a SIP message [**GGSN generates the

billing identifier, page 13, line 30, GGSN acknowledges the session by transmitting a

response including the billing identifier, page 14, lines 8-9**].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102/103

38. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness

rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

39. Claims 19-20, 27-28, and 37-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by

Syrjala et al. (WO 01/91445). In the alterative, claims 19-20, 27-28, and 37-43 are rejected under

35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Syrjala et al. (WO 01/91445).

40. With regard to claim 37, Syrjala et al. discloses that the network node comprises a call state

control function. It is inherent that a gateway support node would comprise a call state control

function. In the alternative, such a functionality is well-known in the art. Thus, it would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have incorporated a

call state control function because such functionality would provide the node the means to

control calls and use it to control the billing associated with each user terminal with regard to the

individual billing identifiers, in order to charge the appropriate accounts fairly.

41. With regard to claims 19-20, 27-28, and 38-43, it is inherent that the billing identifier would

be added to either the packet header or payload (body) for a packet standard [e.g., SIP] that does

not include such information but must be transferred with that packet/protocol. In the

alternative, placing specific information such as a billing identifier in either a packet header or

payload would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

because such information, in the event of a system which requires it, would have to be placed in

an adapted packet/protocol in order to transport and signal with such information that is critical

to system operation (e.g., correct billing information).

Conclusion

42. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner

should be directed to Mark A. Mais whose telephone number is (571) 272-3138. The examiner

can normally be reached on 6:00-4:30.

43. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor,

Wellington Chin can be reached on (571) 272-3134. The fax phone number for the organization

where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

44. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

September 20, 2005

WELLINGTON CHIN
RVISORY PATENT EXAMIN